UNITED NATIONS

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A/45/280
21 May 1990
ENGLISH
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Forty-fifth session
Items 12, 22, 39, 92, 99, 103, 104, 112, 113 and 142 of the preliminary list*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO PEACE

DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVING YOUTH

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

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* A/45/50.

Letter dated 16 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to document A/45/175-S/21199 issued on 21 March 1990 and containing a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to which is annexed an extract from Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989 published by the Department of State of the United States of America, which contains information on the situation concerning human rights in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by the Israeli occupation forces.

In spite of the importance of this information, it exposes but a few aspects of the barbarous crimes being committed daily by the occupation forces against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, in violation of all human rights principles, international laws and United Nations resolutions.

I should therefore be grateful if the above-mentioned document could be considered an official document of the General Assembly under items 12, 22, 39, 92, 99, 103, 104, 112, 113 and 142 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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A/45/280/Corr.1*
25 May 1990

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Items 12, 22, 92, 99, 103, 104, 112
113 and 142 of the preliminary list**

Corrigendum

The following corrections have been requested by the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations:

1. Page 1

The items of the preliminary list should read as above.

2. Page 2, last paragraph

For the existing text substitute

I should therefore be grateful if the above-mentioned document could be considered an official document of the General Assembly under items 12, 22, 92, 99, 103, 104, 112, 113 and 142 of the preliminary list.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/45/50.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

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E/1990/66
24 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 87 (a) of the preliminary list*
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1990
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Future administrative arrangements for the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 44/208 of 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, noting the importance of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, requested the Secretary-General to examine the modalities of the Conference and to make recommendations on future administrative arrangements for the Conference to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, for transmission to the 1990 Pledging Conference and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, as appropriate, including the following arrangements:

(a) Sessional arrangements for the Conference, including the possibility of shortening it, and its timing, bearing in mind the budgetary cycles of Governments;

(b) Procedures for making pledges, including the greater use of written pledges, as appropriate;

(c) Formalization of and rationalization of procedures for the Final Act of the Pledging Conference.

2. By its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee that a single pledging conference be held annually for all United Nations operational activities for development (see paragraph 31 of the annex to the resolution). A list of the programmes and funds to which Member States are invited to make pledges is annexed to the present report.

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* A/45/50.

Present arrangements relating to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

3. Under the present arrangements, the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities is held annually early in November, requiring three meetings over a period of two days. The resources utilized to service these meetings are drawn from those allocated to the Second Committee of the General Assembly. Consequently, no meetings of the Second Committee are scheduled during the period of the Pledging Conference.

4. The Conference is generally opened by the Secretary-General or his representative. Its proceedings are governed by the rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conferences (A/33/580). After the election of its officers and the adoption of the agenda, the Conference proceeds to hearing statements by Governments in connection with their pledges. States are called upon to make their statements in alphabetical order and pledging forms are distributed for completion and return. The following day, the Conference is informed of the total contributions pledged and statements are made by the executive heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund and by other executive heads.

5. Following the adoption of the draft Final Act, representatives of Governments are called upon, in alphabetical order, to sign the Final Act in the presence of the President and other officers of the Conference.

6. The Conference is declared closed after a concluding statement by the President.

Proposals concerning future arrangements

7. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/208, the Secretary-General reviewed the existing arrangements relating to the annual Pledging Conference on Development Activities and is of the view that the Conference is a useful and important exercise for mobilizing resources. The Secretary-General is also aware of the expressed desire of Member States to improve the administrative and organizational aspects of the Conference. In that light, the Secretary-General proposes the following modified arrangements for consideration:

(a) That, beginning in 1991, the United Nations Pledging Conference on Development Activities be limited to one day and that the Conference be convened, as in previous years, early in November;

(b) That, as far as possible, greater use be made of written pledges. To this end, it is proposed that the Secretary-General request Governments to communicate to him their written pledges three weeks prior to the opening of the Conference;

(c) That, as a general rule, statements by participants in the Conference be limited to five minutes;

READEX FICHE

(d) That the adoption and signing of the Final Act of the Conference be replaced by the adoption of a report of the Conference, thus dispensing with the process of signing a Final Act. Should this recommendation be accepted, the General Assembly will be required to decide that the provisions of the rules of procedure of United Nations pledging conferences relating to the adoption and signing of the Final Act of the Conference (A/33/580, rule 9) shall not apply to the Pledging Conference for Development Activities. The Final Act of these Conferences will be replaced by a report of the Conference.

ANNEX

List of programmes of funds of operational activities included in the United Nations pledging conferences a/

United Nations Development Programme

Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

United Nations Capital Development Fund

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

United Nations Volunteers Programme - Special Voluntary Fund

United Nations Development Fund for Women

United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities

United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Population Fund

United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

United Nations Trust Fund for African Development

United Nations Trust Fund for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

United Nations Trust Fund for Aging

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons

Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

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a/ In accordance with General Assembly decisions 35/441 and 36/446 and resolutions 37/142, 38/172 and 38/177 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/28 and 1985/35.

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22 May 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as current Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list, as well as of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shamir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 21 May 1990 at Jeddah by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the crime perpetrated by the Israeli Army against Palestinian workers in the Gaza Strip

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference learnt with great shock and indignation about the criminal massacre perpetrated against innocent Palestinian workers in the Gaza Strip by Zionist terrorist groups in open collusion with the Israeli regular forces.

This cowardly attack resulted in the martyrdom of 18 persons and injury to over a thousand of the civilian population.

This is a very serious act, which manifests what we had always denounced in Israeli policy and which animates the behaviour of the Zionist forces. There is no doubt that it is a crime deliberately planned and perpetrated in cold blood with a view to impeding the glorious march of the blessed intifadah of the Palestinian people.

The General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference had drawn attention more than once through its statements to the seriousness of the situation in occupied Palestine and feared fresh crimes against innocent Palestinians in the framework of a world Zionist plan and deceitful conspiracy aimed at terrorizing the Palestinians and forcing them to leave their country to the benefit of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants with a view to constructing "greater Israel".

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference strongly condemns this fresh massacre, which recalls several others as repugnant as those perpetrated by the Nazis. This massacre takes the dimensions of a vile racist operation directed against the Palestinian and Arab population in the occupied territories.

Faced with this tragic situation, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference appeals to the United Nations Secretary-General, to the permanent members of the Security Council, to the international community and to peace-loving forces all over the world to react strongly and to work in a responsible manner so as to put an end to the crimes committed against the valiant Palestinian people, to provide to them international protection in conformity with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and to force Israel, through appropriate international sanctions, to join the ongoing efforts for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and Palestine.

Committed to its well-known stands, the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterates its total solidarity with the Palestinian people in the face of this fresh painful ordeal confronting them. It appeals to all Muslims and to all peace- and freedom-loving forces to extend every kind of material, political and diplomatic support to the blessed intifadah with a view to helping the Palestinian people to resist and to put an early end to the Israeli occupation, to give their legitimate aspirations a concrete form and to recover their inalienable and imprescriptible fundamental rights, including especially that of establishing an independent Palestinian State on the soil of their fatherland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

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S/21308
22 May 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

On Sunday, 20 May 1990, at 6.00 a.m., seven Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip were lined up against a wall and shot dead by an Israeli soldier at Rishon Letzion, just outside Tel Aviv. Several more workers were critically wounded in the attack. As Palestinians throughout the occupied Palestinian territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip poured into the streets to protest against these brutal and cold-blooded killings, at least 7 more were massacred and more than 800 wounded by Israeli troops.

This appalling crime of genocide comes at a time when Israeli extremism is on the rise and when the Shamir Government has demonstrated its intransigence and unwillingness to participate in any peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Far from being an isolated incidence of violence on the part of one disturbed individual, as the Israeli Government has tried to portray it, the attack is a direct result of the atmosphere of racism and violence fanned not only by extremist elements but by the Israeli

* A/45/50.

leadership itself. These crimes are a stark example of the extreme vulnerability of unarmed Palestinian civilians who continue to live under a vicious military occupation without any form of international protection.

Eight prominent individuals in the West Bank and Gaza - Faisal Husseini, Hanan Ashrawi, Riyad Malki, Ziad Abu Zayyad, Sa'eb Erekat, Sari Nusseibi, Asiah Habash and Simone Kuttab - have started an open-ended hunger strike, calling for the immediate convening of an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council, the immediate dispatching of an international team of inquiry to investigate today's incidents and immediate international protection for the camps, villages and towns of occupied Palestine. (A statement by Palestinian national institutions and personalities is attached.)

I am instructed to request Your Excellency to take immediate action and concrete measures to ensure respect for the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the security and safety of our people.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter, together with the attached statement, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi L. TERZI
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

ANNEX

A leaflet issued on 20 May 1990 by Palestinian personalities and institutions in occupied Palestine

The outrageous massacre of Palestinian workers committed by an Israeli soldier this morning is abhorrent and repulsive. It proves once more that Israeli extremism is on the rampage, whereby Palestinian lives have become targets for murder and the life of an Arab Palestinian is legitimate prey for deliberate killing at any time and place for no other reason than his/her national identity.

The Israeli military occupation authorities are no longer satisfied with their policy of daily repression and with the murder of innocent Palestinian civilians in occupied Palestine; Palestinians have also become targets for Israeli extremism and terrorism, regardless of the fact that the victims in this case were labourers seeking sustenance for their families already suffering from the cruelty of Israeli occupation.

The full responsibility for this massacre must not be attributed solely to a soldier firing indiscriminately and motivated by hatred and racism, but the full culpability must be squarely shouldered by the Israeli political leadership headed by Yitzhak Shamir. This leadership has incessantly spread the venom of hatred, racism and unbridled loathing against the Palestinian people and has done its utmost to destroy any possibilities for the launching of the peace process. These ruling circles alone bear the responsibility for this latest in a series of massacres committed against the defenceless civilian population.

The fact that this is an episode in an ongoing policy of crimes against the Palestinian people is augmented by such incidents as the burning alive of Palestinian workers in Ur Yehuda more than a year ago and a short while later the indiscriminate killing by Jewish settlers of Palestinian workers returning from their work places in Israel - all this in addition to numerous other crimes.

This series of ugly crimes against our unarmed civilian population comes as a natural conclusion for the total disregard for Palestinian human lives and as a consequence of this Israeli Government's policy of rejectionism, extremism and terrorism. It also comes as an inevitable and implicit result of the official Israeli policy of leniency towards Israeli murderers whenever the victim is a Palestinian Arab.

We, national personalities and institutions from the occupied State of Palestine, affirm the following:

1. The life of the Palestinian individual is exposed to real danger at every moment and in every place. We therefore reiterate yet one more time our demand for immediate international protection for the camps, villages and towns of occupied Palestine.

2. We demand the total withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Palestine and their immediate replacement with United Nations forces in order to preserve the lives of our innocent people.

3. We request the immediate convening of a United Nations Security Council session, and of sessions of international human rights organizations to put an immediate end to these massacres.

4. We ask the international labour movement in the democratic countries of the world to intervene immediately and effectively and to express its condemnation of this crime against its fellow workers.

5. We ask the Arab leaders who are to participate in a summit meeting towards the end of this month to bear fully and clearly their responsibilities towards our people who are being subject to blatant, collective extermination.

6. The United States Administration, which constantly pays lip service to human rights all over the world while at the same time consistently ignoring the human rights of Palestinians, bears a large portion of responsibility for the deterioration of conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories owing to its continuous policy of appeasement and unqualified support of Israel and of Israel's flagrant disregard for all international attempts at establishing peace in the region based on the principles of international legitimacy.

7. The abandonment of martyrs and the wounded without extending any assistance to them and the various cruel measures of repression and murder implemented by the occupation authorities in confronting Palestinian popular protest and denunciation of this massacre all clearly indicate the increasing fascist and racist trends in Israeli society.

8. We appeal to the members of the Socialist International who are meeting at Cairo in the next few days and relay to them the crucial necessity of taking immediate action, of fulfilling their responsibility and of ending the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine.

Glory and Immortality to our Martyrs!
Long Live the PLO!

Palestinian national institutions
and personalities in the occupied
State of Palestine

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23 May 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Item 30 of the preliminary list*

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 17 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of the message of H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on the occasion of the celebration of "Africa Day". I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present message to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on the occasion of the celebration of "Africa Day"

Today we celebrate "Africa Day". Twenty-seven years ago, on this very day, the free will of Africa had converged on establishing the OAU. The OAU stood and still stands as a great edifice for aspirations of African peoples for freedom, unity, solidarity and progress. Africans, regardless of their varied social and political systems, supported their continental organization in order to eradicate the long and notorious era of colonialism and to lay the bases of constructive and fruitful co-operation and joint action among all the countries in Africa. Today, the OAU is a reality, a driving force in present African life and in the world at large.

Today is indeed a moment of reflection on the long glorious march Africa has taken over the years, the struggles and achievements and the remaining problems of economic and social developments as well as the issues of human rights and democracy.

Namibia's independence on 21 March 1990 is indeed a great achievement and symbol of freedom, dignity and national sovereignty for all Africa. Now, with the independence of Namibia, we trust that endeavours will be pursued to bring about, without delay, an end to the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa. Africa shall never rest, and struggle shall continue until the system of apartheid and the policy of racial discrimination are dismantled.

The challenge that besets Africa today is the realization of sustained development as well as social and economic reforms. This stands as our first and foremost target for the realization of that target; every effort should be made to achieve African economic integration by the year 2000 in implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. We should also work harder to increase economic co-operation among African countries.

It must be underlined, however, that the problems facing Africa have far-reaching effects that not only affect the dignity of the continent and its legitimate rights but also have adverse effects on world peace and stability. The destructive consequences of these problems are bound to extend beyond the African continent to encompass the whole world.

The time has come to alert world public opinion to the plight of Africa. The time has come for a genuine and meaningful dialogue and co-operation between North and South. Debtor and creditor countries should take further steps to find concrete ways and means to improve the economic situation of African countries and to ease their financial problems. Détente and rapprochement between East and West are indeed a welcome development. They should, however, be complemented by an economic détente leading to closer relations and co-operation between North and South.

Concerted and persistent action by the African countries is indeed very much required at the present stage in order to maintain and shape the fate of Africa: Africa free from backwardness and exploitation, Africa spared from military confrontation and internal disputes, Africa capable of investing all its inherent potentialities and resources for a better life of its people, Africa occupying the high place it rightly deserves in the world.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

According to Israeli television broadcasts, it was announced on 17 May 1990, that the future settlers of the new settlement Dogheet, west of Jabalia Refugee Camp in the occupied Palestinian Gaza Strip, established two weeks ago, will be depending on fishing as their main source of income. Conscious of the fact that the fishing industry plays a crucial role in sustaining the livelihood of the citizens of Gaza, this will ultimately lead to a severe reduction in the production of the fish industry in an area where natural resources are already scarce and is suffering from severe economic difficulties and poverty.

The establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied territory constitutes a violation of the obligations of the occupying Power, Israel.

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* A/45/50.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi L. TERZI
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/45/286
23 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Letter dated 22 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 22 May 1990 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the shooting of Palestinians and the escalation of the situation in the occupied Arab territories (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 35 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

UNITED NATIONS

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A/45/287
S/21327
23 May 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, together with a letter from Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list, as well as of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present a letter (see appendix) addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, regarding the deep concern of the OIC member States on the brutal massacre of innocent Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip by an Israeli soldier on 20 May 1990, followed by a ruthless assault on the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli forces, resulting in over 20 Palestinian casualties and injury to more than 1,000 men, women and children.

(Signed) Ahmet Engin ANSAY
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

APPENDIX

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

I would like to convey to you the deep concern of the OIC member States concerning the brutal massacre of innocent Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip perpetrated by an Israeli soldier on 20 May 1990.

This horrible predetermined massacre was followed by a ruthless assault on the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli forces, resulting in over 20 Palestinian casualties and injury to more than 1,000 men, women and children.

It is evident that these atrocious crimes against humanity have been committed by the Israeli authorities, in collaboration with the Zionist settlers, and surpass in brutality the vivid memories of numerous massacres of the Palestinian people committed by the racist Zionist régime since its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories.

On behalf of the OIC, I would urge Your Excellency, and through you the President of the Security Council, to urgently take cognizance of the extremely serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to oblige Israel to refrain from pursuing its campaign of aggression, oppression and terrorism against the Palestinian people.

The OIC is of the view that the human rights of the Palestinian people can only be protected by ensuring the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and by placing these territories under temporary United Nations supervision so that the people of Palestine m[illegible] effectively exercise their right to self-determination and to establish the State of Palestine on their national soil.

Pending the Israeli withdrawal, the United Nations must act resolutely now to uphold the application of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilian population in the occupied territories. The large-scale transfer of Soviet Jews to Palestine must also be stopped and reversed immediately as it not only constitutes a flagrant violation of international law but also has accentuated the tragedy of the Palestinian people. Moreover, these developments are impeding the peace process in the Middle East.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to once again urge Your Excellency to pursue the diplomatic process for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The convening of the International Conference

for Peace in the Middle East with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council as well as the PLO, on an equal footing, remains in our view a viable framework for the building of peace in this strife-torn region.

(Signed) Hamid ALGABID

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24 May 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the statement by the Twelve States members of the European Community on Palestinian deaths in Israel and the occupied territories since 20 May 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francis Mahon HAYES
Ambassador

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Twelve States members of the European Community on Palestinian deaths in Israel and the occupied territories since 20 May 1990

The Twelve are shocked and saddened by the violence that has left at least 18 Palestinians dead and hundreds injured in Rishon Le Zion and the occupied territories since 20 May. They extend their condolences to the families and friends of those killed and their sympathy to the injured.

The Twelve deplore the tragic massacre by an Israeli civilian of eight Palestinians in Rishon Le Zion. It is a matter of very grave concern to the Twelve that the response of the Israeli authorities to the spontaneous demonstrations that broke out in the occupied territories has left a further 10 Palestinians dead and hundreds injured. They have repeatedly raised with the Israeli authorities the questions of the use of excessive force to put down manifestations of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

The Twelve earnestly appeal for calm. They call on the Israeli authorities to exercise the utmost restraint. They are also concerned at the risk that violence might spread - a risk illustrated in particular by events yesterday in Amman.

The Twelve see the latest upsurge of violence as symptomatic of the fragility of the situation in the occupied territories in the absence of any significant prospect of progress in the direction of a settlement. It underlines, in their view, the imperative of resuming the peace process in a meaningful way at a very early date.

In their contacts with both sides, the Twelve will, on the basis of the principles that they have enunciated in the Declarations of Venice (1980), Madrid and Strasbourg (1989), do all they can to promote significant steps in the direction of a comprehensive settlement. They will also be trying to prevent any further hardening of attitudes which could compromise that objective. Moreover, the Community and its States members will actively pursue their programmes of aid to the population of the occupied territories.

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Forty-fifth session
Item 63 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that at the joint meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Consultative Council, held on Tuesday, 22 May 1990, at Aden, the following persons were elected to the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen:

General Ali Abdullah Saleh;

Mr. Ali Salim al-Baid;

Mr. Abd al-Karim al-Arashi;

Mr. Salim Salih Muhammad;

Mr. Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani.

They took the constitutional oath before the Presidium and the Consultative Council. Subsequently, during the first meeting of the Presidential Council, General Ali Abdullah Saleh was elected President and Mr. Ali Salim al-Baid was elected Vice-President of that body.

I take this opportunity to inform you that the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen during its first meeting, which was held at its seat at Aden, the economic and commercial capital, promulgated six decree-laws relating to the

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* A/45/50.

national flag, the insignia of the Republic, the national anthem and the national holiday, which was established as 22 May of each year; and

Mr. Haidar Abu Bakr al-Attas was given the task of forming the Government of the Republic of Yemen and of convening the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, 26 May 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 63 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Hussein Saeed AL-ALFI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 24 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR dated 22 May 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR
dated 22 May 1990

Increasingly alarming reports are emanating from the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories. The Israeli authorities are intensifying their repression of the peaceful Arab population, who have been angrily protesting against the massacre of Palestinian workers perpetrated on 20 May in the vicinity of Tel Aviv.

The Israeli troops who were rushed in to suppress the demonstrations have been acting with unusual brutality, even to the point of using firearms. Among the Palestinians there are dozens of dead and hundreds of wounded. The situation is heating up and the violence is escalating. For example, a group of French tourists in Jordan has already fallen victim to the increased violence.

The tragic events of the past few days in the Middle East are no mere coincidence. They are the natural outcome of the militaristic psychosis being whipped up in Israel and a result of the policy being pursued by the ruling circles of that country of reinforcing the occupation of Arab lands and quashing the national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

While in Tel Aviv the ministerial portfolios are being unhurriedly distributed, in the streets of Arab towns and villages more and more blood of innocent people is being shed; meanwhile, peaceful efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict are being deliberately frustrated.

The Soviet Union firmly condemns the criminal actions of the Israeli military clique and demands an immediate end to the violence. Effective measures, including measures under United Nations auspices, must be taken to protect the Palestinian population in the occupied territories.

In the Soviet Union, people are convinced that the situation in the Middle East can be normalized only by arriving at a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement and a just solution of the Palestinian problem. In that regard, steps must be taken without delay to move the peace process forward in that region on the basis of a balance of interests of the parties and international legality. Israel must heed the voice of reason and must seriously join in the search for peace in the region.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Soviet-Egyptian declaration signed in Moscow on 15 May 1990 (see annex).

We request you to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mohamed N. GALAL
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Soviet-Egyptian declaration signed in Moscow on 15 May 1990

At the invitation of Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Muhamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid an official fraternal visit to the USSR from 14 to 16 May 1990.

The Presidents met each other tête-à-tête and also held discussions in which delegations of the two States participated. The discussions were designed to promote the further development of bilateral co-operation and to contribute to solving regional and international problems of common concern and to ensuring universal peace and security.

The USSR and Egypt welcome the present growing trend towards an improvement in the political climate in the world, which bears witness to a marked turn for the better in relations among States and peoples.

Guided by a firm belief in the unity of the destiny of mankind and in the power of its collective reason, the two sides reaffirm the need to mobilize the efforts of the entire world community in building a non-nuclear, non-violent and safe world on the basis of the renunciation of confrontation, the search for a mutually acceptable balance of interests and the broadening of multifaceted co-operation, confidence and mutual understanding among peoples.

The USSR and Egypt emphasize the urgent need to reaffirm in international relations the new political thinking, the priority of universal human values, the right of each people to choose the path of its development and to achieve self-determination, respect for its national characteristics, traditions and distinctiveness, and the principles of humanism and civilized relations. They express a common desire to realize in international practice the fundamental principles of equal rights and justice, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

The two sides reaffirm their adherence to the principles of the supremacy of law and the priority of international law. Peace must be the strategic objective of the policies of all States and peoples.

I

The Soviet Union and Egypt proceed from the principle that today more than ever it is necessary for all States and peoples to unite their efforts to preserve peace and life on earth. Convinced that eliminating the threat of nuclear war is the primary condition for preserving human civilization, the two sides support efforts to banish the threat of a nuclear disaster, halt the arms race, achieve general and complete disarmament, and strengthen the foundations of international peace and security, mutual trust and progress of peoples.

The USSR and Egypt declare their readiness to co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts in the solution of problems of international security, first and foremost in such key areas as the reversal of the nuclear and conventional arms race, the reduction of military confrontation in the world and the peaceful resolution of conflict situtations.

The two sides note in that regard that the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a 50-per-cent reduction in strategic offensive arms, together with strict observance of the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, could be a turning-point. The reaching of agreement in 1990 at the Vienna talks on conventional weapons could also be of major importance. The complete and universal banning of nuclear tests and the accession by all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will help to promote favourable trends in the international arena and to make them irreversible.

The USSR and Egypt appeal for the creation of zones free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea, Africa and the Indian Ocean.

The two sides express their support for the perfecting of international machinery for ensuring comprehensive security and for enhancing the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in solving the crucial issues of the present day.

The two sides attach great importance, given the changed circumstances in the world, to the constructive role played by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in its efforts to strengthen favourable trends and to reaffirm in international relations the principles of law, justice, peace and the balance of interests.

II

The USSR and Egypt consider that the continued worsening of economic and social problems in the developing countries represents a threat for international peace and stability. In this connection they consider it essential to devote part of the colossal financial resources that should be saved as a result of disarmament measures for the purposes of development of those countries.

They are in favour of increased joint efforts to resolve such urgent questions as the reduction of the social and economic gap between the developed and the developing countries and the balanced, stable development of the world economy. The two sides emphasize the importance of the decisions taken at the eighteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly for organizing universal economic co-operation in solving those problems.

The USSR and Egypt acknowledge that the mounting burden of external indebtedness of developing countries constitutes a serious obstacle to their economic and social development and also hampers their economic and trade links with developed countries. Accordingly they appeal to creditor States and to international financial institutions to take, together with debtor countries, urgent measures to reduce total indebtedness and the costs of debt-servicing. The

two sides also express their support for the idea of convening at the earliest possible date an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness, which is dampening prospects for the economic growth and development of the continent.

The sides agree to intensify their co-operation in the field of environmental protection. They reaffirm their intention to take effective measures against the dumping of nuclear and toxic wastes, especially in Africa. They favour heightened efforts in the struggle against international terrorism and drug trafficking.

III

The USSR and Egypt believe that the peoples of the Middle East should be guaranteed a just and stable peace, a secure existence and freedom to develop. A major condition for that is the achievement of a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement based on the norms of international law, a balance between the legitimate interests of the parties, internationally recognized principles and, first and foremost, a just solution of the question of Palestine based on the Palestinian people's exercise of its right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State.

The USSR and Egypt consider that the situation currently taking shape in the Middle East calls for mobilization of bilateral and multilateral efforts on the part of all interested parties, utilizing the mechanisms of international organizations, especially the United Nations. The sides favour a versatile approach to establishing a peace process, and welcome the constructive proposals and initiatives, including proposals for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, which are helping to move that process forward. Such efforts would further preparations for the convening of an international conference under United Nations auspices, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent members of the Security Council. The USSR and Egypt consider such a conference to be a sure way of achieving a comprehensive settlement.

The sides believe that the peaceful uprising of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, the intifadah, which has continued since December 1987, and also the constructive and balanced approach by the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to issues involving the peace process - an approach which has received international support - provide a favourable opportunity for promoting a negotiated settlement in the Middle East.

The sides note with concern that Israel's policy of settling in the Arab territories which it has occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, is illegal and constitutes a serious obstacle to peace in the Middle East. The sides call upon Israel to adhere to the principles of international law and to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Both sides resolutely condemn Israel's settlement of immigrants in the occupied territories. They believe that immigration should not take place when it infringes the rights of other peoples, in particular the Palestinian people.

The USSR and Egypt express their grave concern about the situation in Lebanon. They advocate the preservation of that country's territorial integrity, and respect for its national sovereignty and independence. They declare their support for the legitimate power in Lebanon, and also for the efforts of the League of Arab States and of its Tripartite Committee, which are contributing to the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of the Taif Agreements.

The sides believe that the transition from a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq to a stable peace can be achieved through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) in all its aspects.

The sides are of the opinion that the establishment of a dialogue between Iran and Iraq is the principal means of achieving peace. In that context, the USSR and Egypt express their support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and declare their readiness to contribute to the success of his mission.

The sides call for measures to reduce tension, reverse the arms race and create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East. The Egyptian side has commended highly the Soviet ideas and proposals in that area made in February 1989. The Soviet side has welcomed the recent initiative of President Mubarak on the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

The sides have called upon Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to accept the mechanism of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

IV

The USSR and Egypt welcome Namibia's achievement of independence. While they recognize the merit of recent steps to establish a dialogue with the patriotic forces in South Africa, they stress that, without the elimination of the racist system of apartheid - the source of the continuing tension in southern Africa - it is impossible to guarantee the peoples of the region security, peace and a decent way of life.

In their discussion of the situation in the Horn of Africa, the sides expressed their willingness to contribute to a speedy normalization through a dialogue among all interested parties.

The USSR and Egypt stress that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) plays a positive role in uniting the countries of Africa, consolidating their efforts to solve political, social and economic problems and establishing peace and security on the African continent. The Soviet side otes with satisfaction the important contribution of Egypt and of President Mubarak, as the current Chairman of OAU, in that respect.

V

The Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt have declared their determination to continue to develop friendly relations and constructive co-operation in every way possible and in all fields, and to strengthen political dialogue and co-ordination in international forums in the interests of universal peace and security.

They will foster, in every way, relations and contacts at various levels, exchange delegations of the legislative and executive organs of the two countries and increase the extent of their economic and trade co-operation.

The USSR and Egypt are confident that their joint efforts to achieve the goals set forth in this document will further the establishment of good relations among States, based on the princples of the new political thinking, and the building of a peaceful future for mankind.

President Mubarak has invited President Gorbachev to visit the Arab Republic of Egypt. The invitation has been accepted with thanks. The dates of the visit will be agreed through the diplomatic channel.

President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

M. GORBACHEV

President of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

H. MUBARAK

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 1

The signature of the representative of Egypt should read

(Signed) Mohamed N. GALAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations

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